healing and development. Angiogenesis is a complex biological process involving many factors and cell types to produce new blood vessels. Many natural factors have been found to have angiogenic activity including platelet-derived growth factor, fibroblast-derived growth factor, epidermal growth factor, vascular endothelial-derived growth factor, etc. Arterial and venous endothelial cells and smooth muscle cells have been found to be sensitive to fluid dynamic shear stress and mechanical strain and to release pro-angiogenic factors (e.g., platelet-derived growth factors A and B, and basic fibroblast growth factor) in response to such stimuli (Davies "Mechanisms involved in endothelial responses to hemodynamic forces" Atherosclerosis 131:S15-S17, June 1997; Diamond et al. "Tissue plasminogen activator messenger RNA levels increase in cultured human endothelial cells exposed to laminar shear stress" Journal of Cell Physiology 143:364-371, 1990; Hseih et al. "Shear stress increases endothelial platelet-derived growth factor mRNA levels" American Journal of Physiology 260:H642-H646, 1991; Malek et al. "Fluid shear stress differentially modulates expression of genes encoding basic fibroblast growth factor and platelet-derived growth factor B chain in vascular endothelium" Journal of Clinical Investigation 92:2013-2021, 1993; Mason "The ins and outs of fibroblast growth factors" Cell 78(4):547-552, August 1994; Mitsumata et al. "Fluid shear stress stimulates platelet-derived growth factor expression in endothelial cells" American Journal of Physiology 265(1):H3-H8, July 1993; Sumpio "Hemodynamic forces and the biology of the endothelium: signal transduction pathways in endothelial cells subjected to physical forces in vitro" Journal of Vascular Surgery 13(5):744-746, May 1991; Ichioka et al. "Effects of shear stress on woundhealing angiogenesis in the rabbit ear chamber" Journal of Surgical Research 72:29-35, 1997; each of which is incorporated herein by reference). Shear stress is also instrumental in the control of nitric oxide, endothelin-1, transforming growth factor β_1 , and a host of others, many of which may also contribute to angiogenesis.--

Please substituted the following paragraph for the paragraph beginning on page 5, line 5:

--In a preferred embodiment, the angiogenic factors produced by the vascular cells in response to the external compression include, but are not limited to, growth factors (e.g., platelet-derived growth factor, fibroblast-derived growth factor, epidermal growth factor, vascular